



"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

LEXINGTON, KY. THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1840.

NO. 1.—VOL. 55.

PRINTED EVERY THURSDAY,
BY JAMES VIRDEN,
No. 6 & 7, Hunt's Row, Water Street,
FOR DANIEL BRADFORD,
Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.
Publishing Office, Main Street, a few doors below Brennan's Hotel.

TERMS.
Subscription.—For one year, in advance, \$2 50; if not paid within six months, \$3 00, and if not paid within the year, \$3 50.
No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.

Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be post paid, or they will not be taken out of the Office.

ADVERTISING.—One square of 14 lines, or less, 3 times, \$1 50; 3 months, \$4; 6 months, \$7 50; 12 months, \$15. Longer ones in proportion.

A Real Blessing to Mothers.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Celebrated Soothing Syrup, for Children Cutting their Teeth.

This infallible remedy has preserved hundreds of children, when thought past recovery, from convulsions. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the gums, the child will recover. This preparation is so innocuous, so efficacious, and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its gums be rubbed with it. When infants are at the age of four months, though there is no appearance of teeth, one bottle should be used on the gums to open the pores. Parents should never be without the Syrup in the nursery where there are young children; for if a child wakes in the night with pain in the gums, the Syrup immediately gives ease by opening the pores and healing the gums, thereby preventing Convulsions, Fevers, &c.

The passage of the teeth through the gums produces troublesome and dangerous symptoms. It is known, by mothers that there is a great irritation in the mouth and gum during the process. The gums swell, the secretion and saliva is increased, the child is seized with frequent and sudden fits of crying, watchings, starting in the sleep, and spasms of peculiar parts: the child shrieks with extreme violence, and thrusts its fingers into its mouth. If these precursory symptoms are not speedily alleviated, spasmodic convulsions universally supervene, and soon cause the dissolution of the infant. Mothers who have their babies afflicted with these distressing symptoms, should apply Dr. Wm. Evans' celebrated Soothing Syrup, which has preserved hundreds of infants when thought past recovery, from being suddenly attacked with that fatal malady, convulsions.

DIRECTIONS.

Please shake the bottle when first opened. When children begin to be in pain with their teeth shooting in their gums, put a little of the Syrup in a tea spoon, and with a finger let the child's gums be rubbed for two or three minutes, three times a day. It must not be put to the breast until a day or two after it would take the Syrup off too soon. When the teeth are just coming through their gums, mothers should immediately apply the Syrup, it will prevent their children having a fever, and undergoing that painful operation of lancing the gums, which always makes the next tooth much harder to come through, and sometimes causes death.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR A BOTTLE.

"A gentleman who has made the trial of Dr. Wm. Evans' Soothing Syrup in his family, (in case of a teething child,) wishes us to state that he found it entirely effective in relieving pain in the gums, and preventing the convulsions, which sometimes follow. We cheerfully comply with his request."—*New York Sun.*

"We believe it is generally acknowledged by those who have tried it that the soothing Syrup for children cutting their teeth, advertised in another column, is a highly useful article, for the purpose for which it is intended. Highly respectable persons, at any rate, who have made use of it, do not hesitate to give its virtues the sanction of their names."—*Boston Traveller.*

A severe case of teething with summer complaint cured by the infallible American Soothing Syrup of Dr. Wm. Evans. M^r Therson, residing at No. 9, Madison Street, called a few days since at the Medical office of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham Street, purchased a bottle of the Syrup for her child who was suffering a excruciating pain during the process of dentition, being momentarily treated with convulsions; its bowels, too, were exceedingly loose, and no food could be retained in the stomach. Almost immediately on its application the alarming symptoms entirely ceased, and by continuing the use of the Syrup on the gums, the bowels, in a short time, became quite natural. As a tribute of gratitude for the benefit afforded the child, the mother gave of her own accord, and freely sanctioned publicity to the above.

A single trial of this invaluable medicine will test its unrivalled virtues. In no instance in the many thousand cases where it has been used has it failed to give immediate relief to the infantile sufferer.

Principal Office for the United States, 100, Chatham-st New York.

CAUTION!

Entered according to Act of Congress to avoid imposition of Counterfeits; be particular that the Lib^l expresses that it has been entered, and be likewise particular in purchasing from the Regular Agent.

for sale by OREAR & BERKLEY, Lexington, Ky.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Female or Domestic Pills.

These Pills are particularly for Females, of whom many suffer from diseases incident to their sex. It is of the utmost importance to the health and happiness of those who may be afflicted with any of the complaints, to which the female constitution is peculiarly subject, to possess themselves of a certain, mild and efficacious cure.

These pills remove all obstructions and invariably create a new and healthy action throughout the system. See the directions and other useful information which accompany each pack. A pack contains two kinds, Nos. 1 and 2, price 50 cents.

An interesting case of Dyspepsia and Leucorrhoea with a general weakness of the system restored to health and vigour, by the beneficial influence of Dr. Evans' celebrated Female Pills. A M^r—, 36 years of age, was afflicted for the period of fourteen months with the following distressing symptoms.—Total loss of appetite, great languor and debility, with pain in the side, loins, back, and legs, indistinct vision, such as wavy appearance before the eyes, palitation of the heart, faintness, appearance and feeling as if dying, a whitish discharge, the lips livid, and the cheeks blanched and sallow, the least exercise occasioned fatigue, and her mind was pensive and depressed, her feet were cool and cold, and her moon was irregular, with many symptoms of weakness and exhaustion of the constitution. Several eminent physicians had attended her, and made every exertion in their power to relieve her, but without proving effectual. A female friend advised her to use Dr. Evans' celebrated Pills, by the salutary virtues of which in a short time, she indeed appeared as if raised from the dead, and declared her thankfulness, and assigns her recovery to health, to the extraordinary efficacy of the above Pills. This medicine is for sale by OREAR & BERKLEY, Lexington.

Dr. Wm Evans' Celebrated Med. cines.

ARE composed of vegetable substances, which exert a specific action upon the heart, give an impulse or strength to the arterial system; the blood is quickened and equalized in its circulation through all the vessels, whether of the skin, the parts situated internally, or the extremities; and as all the secretions of the body spring from the blood, there is a consequent increase of every secretion, and a quickened action of the absorbent and exhalant, or discharging vessels. Any morbid action which may have taken place is corrected, all obstructions are removed, the blood is purified, and the body resumes a healthy state.

They are so compounded, that by strengthening and equalizing the action of the heart, liver, and other viscera, they expel the bad acid or morbid matter which renders the blood impure, out of the circulation, through the excretory ducts into the passage of the bowels, so that by the brisk or slight evacuations, which may be regulated by the doses, always remembering that while the evacuations from the bowels are kept up, the excretions from all the other vessels of the body will also be going on in the same proportion, by which means the blood invariably becomes purified.

Steady perseverance in the use of the medicines will undoubtedly effect a cure, even in the most acute or obstinate diseases; but such cases the dose may be augmented, according to the intricacy of the disease; the medicines being so admirably adapted to the constitution, that they may be taken at all times.

In all cases of hypochondriacism, low spirits, palpitations of the heart, nervous irritability, nervous weakness, fluor albus, seminal weakness, indigestion, loss of appetite, flatulency, heartburn, general debility, bodily weakness, chlorosis or green sickness, flatulent or hysterical faintings, hysterics, headaches, hiccup, sea sickness, nightmare, gout, rheumatism, asthma, the dolorous, cramp, spasmodic affections, and those whose victims to that most execrable disorder, Gout, will find relief from their sufferings by a course of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

Nausea, vomiting, pains in the side, limbs, head, stomach, or back, dizziness or confusion of sight, noises in the inside, alternate flushes of heat and chilliness, the moors, watchings, agitation, anxiety, bad dreams, spasms, will in every case, be relieved by an occasional dose of Dr. Evans' medicine.

Directions for taking the Camomile Pills, as well as Dr. Evans' Aperient Family Pills, always accompany them.

Asthma—Three years' standing.—Mr Robert Monro, Schuykill, afflicted with the above distressing and deadly symptoms, great lung air, flatulency, disturbed nervous headache, difficulty of breathing, tightness and stricture across the breast, dizziness, nervous irritability and restlessness, could not lie in a horizontal position without the sensation of impending suffocation palpitation of the heart, distressing cough, costiveness of the stomach, drowsiness, great debility, and deficiency of the nervous energy. Mr R. Monro gave up every thought of recovery, and due despair sat on the countenance of every person interested in his existence or happiness. Till by accident he noticed in a public paper some cures effected by Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicine in his complaint, which induced him to purchase a package of the Pills which resulted in completely removing every symptom of his disease. He wishes to say his motive for this declaration is, that those afflicted with the same or any symptoms similar to those from which he is happily restored, may likewise receive the same inestimable benefit.

Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham Street, New York.

Extract of a letter of Jonas Snyder, Postmaster Kernville, Pa., to Dr. Wm. Evans.

Among several cases the following is found: An elderly lady, who had been 25 years so afflicted with nervous hypochondria, debility, &c. that for the last three years she constantly received medical aid from a respectable physician; but the pressure and pain on her heart and breast; and especially in her left side, remained immovable, attended at long intervals with weakness in her head and on her mind, keeping her discouraged to undergo any thing. In May she commenced using Dr. Wm. Evans' medicines according to the directions accompanying them. A reaction took place; the pain and pressure in her body was removed; her mind became clear and strong, her spirits perfectly good, and up to this time in all respects restored to health, which for the last ten years she has not enjoyed.

(Signed.)

JONAS SNYDER.

CAUTION.

Dr. Wm. Evans will not be responsible for the Genuineness of the Camomile Pills unless they are bought of Dr. Evans' authorized agents.

There is one agent in every county. Buy of none but agents, as many druggists who are otherwise respectable, have imposed upon the invalid by selling a spurious article. While these druggists are not Dr. Evans' agents, therefore respectable dealers in the country ought not to get a spurious article of them but write for the genuine No. 100 Chatham St. N. Y. where the Pills are manufactured and sold wholesale. General Western Office 47 Wall Street Louisville Ky.

Principal Office for the United States, 100 Chatham-st New York.

CAUTION!

Entered according to Act of Congress to avoid imposition of Counterfeits; be particular that the label expresses that it has been entered, and be likewise particular in purchasing from the Regular Agent.

Price 75 cents a package, which contains a bottle of Camomile Pills and a box of Aperient Pills. Dr. Wm. Evans' Camomile and Family Aperient Pills for sale at his principal office, 100 Chatham street N. Y.

Principal Western Office, 47 Wall-st Louisville Ky., where Dr. Evans' celebrated medicines can be had whole sale and retail, and southern and western agents can be supplied.

See list of Agents.

See other advertisements in this paper.

List of Agents for the following Medicines:

Evans' Camomile and Aperient Pills.
Evans' Soothing Syrup for Children Cutting their Teeth.
Evans' Female Pills.
Evans' Fever and Ague Pills.
Baron Von Huteheler Herb Pills.
Orear & Berkley, Lexington; H. C. Laughlin, Versailles; Ellis & Smith, Shelbyville; R. White, Neweastle; Chilton, Ellis & Voiers, Benevola; E. S. Ayres, Bedford; J. R. Morrison, Westport; Medley & Elgin, Georgetown; Root & Smith, Carrollton; J. W. Mahin, Ghent; G. Reed, Warsaw; J. Wilson, Mortonsville; J. Whitehead & Co., Winchester; Jno. W. Hazelrigg, Owingsville; A. M. Barnes, Mt. Sterling; Lyle & Walker, Paris; A. Broadwell, Cynthiana; Thos. B. Redden, Vanceburg; A. Casto, Maysville; A. L. & T. Green, Lexington; W. A. & M. C. Miller, Lexington; J. F. Doremus, Carlisle; Thos. Dougherty, Sharpsburg; Russell & Sneed, Frankfort.

OREAR & BERKLEY,

Lexington, Ky.

37 West Main street.

Lexington, May 30, 1839—21-ly

JOHN H. McCALL,

Attorney at Law.

Will practice in the Fayette Courts. The collection of non-resident claims, promptly attended to. His Office is on Main Street, in the front rooms over the Tailor's shop of Mr. Thomas Rankin, opposite to the Lexington Library.
Lexington, Ky. Nov 28, 1839—45-ly

NEW-YEAR'S ADDRESS Of the Carrier of the Kentucky Gazette, on the 1st of January, 1840.

Harp of the West! the great, the proud, the free,
Have waked thy chords to loftiest melody;
And oh! permit a youthful Bard to fling
His untutored fingers o'er each quivering string.
Though rude the strains that stray the chords along,
Yet a warm heart inspires the Minstrel's song—
A heart that pours to Heaven its thanks sincere,
For all the blessings of the vernal year!

Again our Earth through light and shade hath run
O'er Ether's paths, her course around the sun.
Sweet Spring, and Summer beautiful, and brief
And golden Autumn, with her yellow leaf,
Have passed in radiance and light away,
And heavy Winter now resumes his sway.
And hark! his gales are piping shrill and clear,
Their deep-ton'd welcome to the infant year.

We, too, would wake a spirit-stirring lay,
A lofty poem on this festive day:
To him who scatter'd o'er our lovely land,
Sweet Plenty's offerings with a liberal hand;
Protected Commerce on the restless main,
And held our Union in a golden chain—
Who fraught the gales with health's pure balmy breath,
And still has saved us from the arms of death.

Though bright the picture, beautiful each hue,
Yet clouds of gloom float across a sky of blue—
The sweetest rose conceals the wounding thorn,
Harsh notes may mar the Minstrel's mellow horn;
And parted year, oh! many a heart-breath'd sigh
Mark'd thy bright moments as they glided by:
O'er faded loveliness the tear was shed,
And sorrow's requiem breath'd above the dead.

And ever thus while rolls the ear of Time,
The bell of Death its funeral knell shall chime
O'er fair, and lovely, beautiful and brave,
'Till in their day—spring to the dreamless grave.
While still shall Memory, robed in weeds of gloom,
Weep in deep anguish o'er the lov'd one's tomb:
Still from the harp this wailing dirge shall swell,
"Peace to each sacred shade—farewell, farewell!"

But now the Bard must hasten in his song,
For he has tarried by the way too long,
Fading of eyess, and of funeral yew,
The mournful wreath to love, to beauty due.
And now across the main he turns his eyes
Where Asia's vales, and Africa's hills arise,
And pauses where the surge with deafening roar,
Laves lovely Europe's proud chivalrous shore.

What meets he there to animate his lyre?
What to excite his soul's enthusiast fire?
Lo! deaf War's thunders, hoarse his clarions blow,
Where fair Circassia, and her R^g in the
feet in the conflict—while soft sunny Spain
Still leads her war-horse o'er the battle plain;
And Poland's daughters weep for native shore,
A home—a country theirs—ah! never more!

But lo! a sound of wassail and of glee,
Comes o'er the bosom of the heaving sea,
Bright beauty smiles—proud stevens come prancing on,
And feudal days revive at Eglinton—
And Britain's voice still bids the trump of Fame
Swell back the echoes of Victoria's name:
White rose, and thistle, and the shamrock green
Wreath their bright verdure round the "Maiden Queen."

Oh fair Columbia! beautiful and free,
Thy children bow to none the suppliant knee
'Till him whose fiat gave Creation birth,
And made our home the loveliest land on earth,
And as we turn on thee our dewy eyes,
And view each scene of glorious beauty rise,
Mountain and forest, hill, and silver ware,
We kneel and pour our thanks to him who gave.

Oh! could th^u Minstrel Boy's unpolished lay
Reach to the fountain of Eternal Day,
Still, while revolving years roll on sublime
In the broad bosom of the sea of Time:
Thy lovely vales and thousand hills should be
Ever as now, the proud home of the Free!
Thy starry flag in undim'd splendor wave,
Lighting thy sons to glory, or the grave!

Harp of the West! ere yet he bids adieu
To the past year, now faring on his view,
Fain would the Bard bid richest music ring,
In deathless numbers from each quivering string—
He feels a flame of pure immortal fire,
Glow in his breast, and animate his lyre,
When his prophetic eyes pour glances rest,
O'er the broad valleys of the Empress West!

Here Arts and Science pour their light divine,
And Agriculture rears a fragrant shrine;
The graceful tree from grudging China won,
Unfolds its bright leaves in our Western sun;
And soon in silken robes of brightest sheen
And home productions shall our fair be seen;
While plenty's horn with richest blessings flows,
And bids the "desert blossom like the rose."

And onward, onward shall her proud march be,
Where broad savannas spread their flowery sea,
To where bright Phœbus seeks his couch of rest,
In the dark billows of Pacific's breast.

Patrons, the Harp of the West's gentle numbers
Are fading and dying the soft chords along,
Soon we must leave it alone to its slumbers,
For the Bard is unskilful, and rude is his song;
But ere to green hill and dell,
Lowly we breathe farewell,
Patrons, the prayer of your Carrier Boy hear:
Long may each social hearth
Echo the laugh of mirth,
And pleasure illumine the blissful New Year!

From the Coos County (N.H.) Democrat. THE USURER.

"From this abundance,
Thou shalt have that shall gild thy ignorance,
Exalt thy base decent, make thy presumption
Seem modest confidence."—*Domin of Doergott.*

We have among us men, who by oppressing and pillaging their fellow men, have succeeded in gathering around them more property than their neighbors, and who consider their wealth as good as a patent of nobility or a chartered privilege to swindle mankind with impunity. On the other hand we have a class of people who make it the business to play the parasite to the rich—who deem the meanest acts respectable, when committed by the wealthiest men in the neighborhood—who admire as wonderful proofs of sagacity, the despicable contrivances, by which the usurer makes the poor man's farm the prey of his avarice, and throw up their caps in ecstasy, at the business capacity of the rich scoundrel, who by a series of swindlings which Rice Howard would have shrunk from with horror, has accumulated his thousands.

There are places within our knowledge, where the readiest road to wealth, has for years notoriously been the violation of the laws of the land—where usury in its blackest forms, clothed in its most flimsy quibbles, and evading the statutes of the State by the meanest pretences, has long been the well known business of individuals who claim to be respectable members of the community. Let us judge men by their works. Wherever we find them toating themselves, we shall see the plague spot surrounding them. To chide to death everything like honorable enterprise, is one of the first objects of their aim to effect. That capital which in other places is employed in erecting buildings, in encouraging mechanics, in stimulating trade and establishing new means of employment, in a village where the not-shaver locates himself, becomes the means of pushing the poor man from his farm—or in king the masses of poverty still more miserable—of driving the poor man's wife and children to the shelter of their own humble roof, and spreading poverty, wretchedness, bankruptcy and despair among all classes of community.

Who is this sordid wretch who hangs like a dead weight on society? Who is this secret villain who has grown rich by robbing the poor? Who is this extortioner, whose pockets are bursting with the mortgage deeds by which he purposed to cheat his neighbors out of their farms at half their value? Who is this apology for a man, who is influenced by no feeling of humanity—with whom to lend money for eighteen per cent is *charity*? Who is he and where is he? In what prison shall we find him? Alas! it is not for him, and such as him that prisons are made. His villainy has only served to gild his grey hairs with sunshine. True, he may have been compelled by the exhortations of one part of his life to seek a new resting place for his remainder, yet he has respectfully stands his name in the village he is laboring to ruin.—With meek eye, and a quiet step, and a steady dress, and solemn demeanor, how like a christianian looks, as he moves gravely along the highway to the church. As soulless as another Snylock, he wears perforce the fair exterior of the good man of Ross. He has no end on extensive practice in deceits, loans, and loans to.

"smile like the rose,
But be—the serpent under it."

The workings of the soul, eternally grasping after more—the movements of a mind continually contriving new modes of beating mankind, are all concealed in him, by the studied gravity of features, which have learned to shape themselves to suit to his masters purposes. By his looks one would suppose him to have no aim beyond the good of his neighbor—by his acts it is demonstrated that his benevolence is of a more expensive character, and that nothing short of all their goods will content him. Almost a deity on the courtesy of the church with which he worships—his twenty dollar subscription covers a multitude of sins and the wide circulation which the numerous charitable societies to which he is a contributor, gives to his name, and the lustre which his money reflects upon his character, make him despite the knavery by which his wealth was gained, the great man of the congregation. We have drawn a portrait, at random, and sincerely hope that none of our readers will find the original in their own neighborhood. A grasping miser in a y form is to be detected, and doubly so when his means are perpetuated under the garb of religion—when his bonds and mortgages are spread across the pages of his family bible for examination, and when the same affected sanctity marks his countenance, whether engaged in partaking a sacrament or plundering a neighbor.

MAJESTY OF LAW.

The following beautiful eulogy on "the law," is extracted from an article in the Southern Literary Messenger:

"The spirit of the law is all equality and justice. In a government based on true principles, the law is the sole sovereign of a nation. It watches over its subjects in their business, in their recreation, and in their sleep. It guards their fortunes, their lives, and their honors. In the broad noonday and the dark midnight, it ministers to their security. It watches over the saint of the merchant, though a thousand leagues intervene; over the seed of the husbandman, abandoned for a season to the elements; over the student, the labors of the mechanic, the opinions of every man. None are high enough to offend with impunity; none so low that it seems to protect them. It is armed with the king, and sits in the seat of the republican magistrate; but it also covers over the couch of the lovely, and stuns sent out at the prison, set at pulchre, pressing on the floor what verges are has no defense. The light of the law shines in the palace and the novel, and surrounds the cradle

and the bier. The strength of the law laughs wickedness to scorn, and spurns the intrincments of iniquity. The power of the law crushes the power of man, and strips wealth of unrighteous immunity. It is the thread of Dandalus, to guide us through the labyrinth of cunning. It is the spear of Alaric, to detect falsehood and deceit. It is the face of the martyr, to shield us from the fires of persecution; it is the good man's reliance; wicked one's dread; the bulwark of piety, the upholder of morality, the guardian of right, the distributor of justice. Its power is irresistible; its dominion indisputable. It is above and around us, within us; we cannot fly from its protection; we cannot avert its vengeance.

Such is the law in its essence: such it should be in its enactments; such, too, it would be, if none aspired to its administration but those with pure hearts, enlarged views, and cultivated minds."

From a London Paper.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE.—Many years ago, two respectable seafaring men arrived late one evening at an inn in Gravesend, with the intention of going aboard their respective vessels as soon as the tide served on the following morning. Although strangers to each other, their similarity of pursuits and intention induced them to join each other's company. They supped together, partook of a bowl of punch, and agreed to sleep in the same chamber. In the middle of the night the youngest of the two travellers was afflicted with a fit of cholice, which obliged him to go down to the common convenience. On reaching the door of the place, he found the string of the latch broken, and he had no alternative but to return to the chamber to fetch his clasp knife to lift up the latch. There being no light in the room, and the night very dark, he by mistake took a knife from the waistcoat pocket of the elder man, and returned to the place of convenience, where he was detained a very considerable time in a state of pain. Early on the following morning the waiter knocked at the chamber door, and called out that it was time to rise, the tide serving. The young man got up and dressed himself, somewhat surprised that the waiter did not respond to his inquiries, but supposed that he should find him below.

On arriving in the parlor he asked the waiter after his chamber-fellow. The waiter replied, that he best knew, having slept in the same room with him. It being usual for travellers to present the waiter with a trifling douceur, the young man drew from his waistcoat pocket some loose silver, and a knife with a King William's guinea sticking in the hilt. The waiter immediately recognized the guinea as having been in the possession of the young man when the latter discharged his quota of the supper bill on the preceding night. A suspicion then arose that foul play had taken place, and the man was detained and a constable sent for. An examination followed, when the hands of the young man and the knife found in his possession, were discovered to be smeared with blood. He was then accused of having murdered the elder man, and taken before a magistrate, who committed him to Maidstone jail, and at the ensuing assizes, he was found guilty of murder, and sentenced to be hung and gibbeted.

The morning of the execution was ushered in by all the terrors of a winter's storm. The place of execution, (the accustomed heath,) far distant from the jail, was scarcely approached by the procession when the sheriff gave the fatal signal, and left the body stiffened with cold, to the attention of his officers, who, following his example, one by one, proceeded home; the blacksmith, who had contracted to put the corpse in chains, with his men alone remaining, who commenced their operations long before the legal term of suspension expired. In the course of the succeeding night, some friends of the fellow cut the gibbet down, disencumbered the body from the chains, and took it to a lone public house, frequented by smugglers; and whilst they were standing around it, one of the friends discovered the region of the heart yet warm. Friction and cordials were administered, the man recovered, and by the aid of the smugglers, before daybreak was placed on board their sloop in the river, which immediately proceeded to Holland, whence he took a berth in a merchant ship to the Indies, which vessel was taken by pirates, who carried him to their rendezvous on an unfrequented island, where, amongst many other captives, he met with the man for whose supposed murder he had lost his civil rights, and had, on his account, been hung and gibbeted.

Explorations on both sides followed. The elder man said, that when sleeping in the same chamber at Gravesend with the younger, he was awakened by his groans, and apprehensive, from his remaining below stairs so long, that he was suffering severely, and that he required assistance, he slightly dressed himself, and proceeded down stairs and through a door-way which he opened into the lane. At that moment a press-gang was passing, who, supposing that he was endeavoring to escape from being pressed, took him with them, notwithstanding his representations, and carried him to the receiving ship, where he was draughted to a frigate, which proceeded to a foreign station, where he found an opportunity to escape, and he then engaged himself on board a merchantman, which was almost immediately taken by the pirates.

The two friends determined to endeavor to effect their escape from the pirates, which, after much difficulty, and experiencing many privations, they effected, and landed in England, where, under legal advice, the younger applied to the Court of King's Bench at Westminster, for a reversal of the judgment passed upon him at Maidstone, which was granted, and the records of the Court bear witness to his having in this miraculous manner recovered his civil rights and liberties.

TWO first rate MILCH COWS, both now giving milk, for sale by P. CRUTFIELD.
Lexington Dec. 10, 1839—14-ly

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON:
THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1840.



FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

Owing to immense snow storms in the Allegheny mountains, as is alleged, we have had no Eastern mail for five days. We have heard that a hardy traveller, with the aid of an uncommon stout horse, ultimately made his way through the snow, which he stated to extend for 120 miles, of the average depth of four feet—in some places double that depth, from drift. This will account for the lack of late intelligence in this paper.

In our city we have been enlivened by the cheerful gingling of the sleigh bells, for about a week. We never saw the snow in finer condition, or our citizens more disposed to enjoy the luxury.

At 7 o'clock this morning, the mercury stood 1 degree below 0.

Our last dates from Congress were the 20th, on which the House of Representatives, for the fourth time decided against the claim of the New Jersey Whigs, who held the Governor's certificate of election, but who were known not to have received a majority of votes. The vote was 116 against, and 112 for admitting them to seats. The Whigs, however, in opposition to these repeated declarations of the majority, continued, by the introduction of points of order, and by long, and in many cases, unmeaning speeches, to harass the House and prevent the democrats from proceeding with the important business of the country. Verily, Messrs. Wise, Adams and others will have a heavy account to answer.

We still hope the first mail will bring the Message so anxiously looked for, for near a month past.

Ex-President JACKSON, accompanied by Gen. ARMSTRONG, and many other of his friends left Nashville on the 24th, to be present at the grand celebration at New Orleans on the 8th instant.

We are gratified to learn that the editor of the Nashville Union, Mr. Harris, a genuine Democrat, has been elected Public Printer, by the Legislature of Tennessee.

KENTUCKY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The following gentlemen are the Delegates appointed in Fayette county, to attend the Democratic Convention, at Frankfort, on the 8th of January, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Electors to choose a President and Vice President of the United States:

Matthews Flournoy,	C. W. Cloud,
John Peck,	L. C. Randall,
Wm. Stanhope,	Stark Taylor,
Thos. A. Russell,	John Parker,
John Norton,	James L. Hickman,
Ben. F. Graves,	John T. Lewis,
Francis McLean,	Daniel Bradford,
Waller Bullock,	Thos. Van Swearingen,
Thos. M. Hickey,	Lloyd Benton,
A. S. Higgins,	John H. Sheffer,
John W. Overton,	Alexander G. Morgan,
John W. Forbes,	Calch J. Saunders,
M. Thwaites,	John P. Innis,
J. Kirtley,	James O'Mara,
Nathau Payne,	Henry B. Franklin,
William Doudal,	John R. Cleary,
Dr. John Jackson,	Dan. Bourne,
James Nutter,	Thos. Montague,
Claudius Johnson,	C. Kensell,
Patrick Doyle,	David S. Bosworth,
Dr. Samuel C. Trotter,	Wm. Elder,
David Megowan,	

The Democracy of Fayette expects every man to do his duty.

At a meeting of the citizens of Knox county, friendly to the present Administration, on the 25th November, 1839,

CALVIN HARDY, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Larkin Tuggle was chosen Secretary.

The object of the meeting was briefly explained by the Chairman, when the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we believe in the wisdom and patriotism of Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson, and that we will use all lawful and honorable means to secure their re-election.

Resolved, That we believe in the Charleston and Ohio Railroad—that it would be more for the interest of Kentucky, than any other improvement which has taken place in the State, notwithstanding the Louisville slings.

The following gentlemen were chosen to attend the Convention at Frankfort on the 8th of January: Anderson Stewart, Benjamin Tuggle, William Tuggle, William Campbell, James T. Smith, Thos. Arthur, William Stewart, Calvin Hardy, Larkin Tuggle, William Eve, Ambrose Arthur.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and sent to the Kentucky Gazette and the Louisville Public Advertiser for publication.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the Chairman and Secretary.

Adjourned.
CALVIN HARDY, Chm.
LARKIN TUGGLE, Sec'y.

For the Gazette.
TO THE LEGISLATURE OF KENTUCKY.

The principal object of education, as regards polity, is to enable the mass of individuals to judge and decide for themselves—that they may not be misled by artful demagogues, and made subservient to the control of the aspiring and ambitious,—as a Cataline, a Jack Cade, Robespier, or an Aaron Burr. To effect this, it is only necessary that man should be able to read correctly, that he may understand what he reads, easily and with pleasure to himself, that he may delight in it, and practice it. His writing and arithmetic are matters principally for his own convenience, though often necessary in the operation of government. We thus consider it important, only for all the purposes of civilization, to make good and useful members of society, and to fit them for the more necessary, yet plainest offices, that they should read correctly, write legibly, and cipher through the rule of three. With this foundation, man can aspire to distinction, and by perseverance raise himself to the highest offices known to the republic. And here the government ought to stop, or will it be contended that government should carry on the education of youth, through the whole circle of the Science, dead languages, belles lettres, including all the ornamental branches taught in the Schools. The views I am about to hazard before the Representatives of the People, is based on this hypothesis. That a man thus educated, stands fair for usefulness, renders to his government all that may be asked, to give permanence, stability, duration and eminence. Then the only question is, how can these points be best attained, with the greatest certainty, and the least possible expense.

I suggest—let your bounty be directed to this object. Provide by your laws, that each youth, when thus far educated, that there should be a sum of money paid from the treasury, to be divided between the teacher and the parent or guardian. We want education, not schooling only. By this means you will induce the indigent parent to send his children to school, and enable him to hire assistance to supply the labor lost by the absence of his children. In addition, you would arouse all the energies of the preceptor, and secure the application of the pupil. The teacher that is now often an idle itinerant, will then become stationed and steadfast, that he may be entitled to the bounty by perfecting his scholars up to these points. The salaries will be hereby made ample, and competent teachers will be commanded.

In the details of a bill for this purpose, you can determine what sum, by way of bounty, would be adequate to secure the points contemplated, and determine what mode of proof or certification should be required of the fact of the attainment. But first, I premise that you should determine whether the bounties here contemplated, should be offered to all, or whether they should be confined to the children of the poor, and if to the poor, how poor to be a partaker. I am satisfied that no benefits would arise, as before stated, by extending the offer to the wealthy. Men of property do not require to be hired to educate their children. Then in the details of the bill, you can settle how far, and to whom you will extend the encouragement. I would incline to the idea that only such as were worth less than \$500, should be partakers of the provisional bounty, as all owners of estates above that sum both can and will spare time, and will be willing to pay tuition fees.

First, I beg leave to submit a statement, to show that adequate salaries could arise out of this measure—Forty scholars has been, and can be conveniently taught. In the course of one year, all boys of proper age and ordinary genius, can attain the summit here contemplated. At least one half will be the children of the indigent. Thus, Twenty scholars, by competent parents, at \$3 each, \$160
Ten of the poor, out of twenty, will get through at \$30, 200
\$360

The parent or guardian will receive a similar, a less, or greater sum, as in your wisdom, may be considered proper. If the same, then \$10 is the bounty to be paid by government, for an educated man, who can read and study the laws and politics of his country, who can write and communicate his ideas to others, or to the community; who can understand, calculate, and detect errors in finance or official reports.

Now what will such a system probably cost the State of Kentucky. As there is no data on which calculation can be based with any thing like certainty, we will not attempt it; but run no risk in believing and saying, that the education of all the poor of Kentucky, as here contemplated, will not exceed two hundred thousand dollars annually. Contrast this plan with what would be the expense of the method as now enacted in our statute books. There being no experiments yet made, we have nothing to base an estimate on, therefore can only enumerate the various branches of expenditure.

The numbering all the children required by Law—surveying the whole State into School Sections—of surveyor commissioners, chain carriers, and markers—the building of all the School-houses necessary—the salaries to all the teachers of \$360 each, if made equal to the proposed plan—adequate compensation to the army of incorporated trustees and committee men—the host of assessors and collectors, as required by the Law, for collecting School Taxes—Can any reflecting man conclude that it would cost less than two million to put the School Law in operation, and then an annual expense of a million to continue it. Your Sections once laid off, are never to be altered. So says the Law.—But will not increasing and diminishing population render alterations often indispensable.

But the question next most vital to that of the expense is, which measure would lead to the largest extent of Education,—in which would the teachers be most prompt—the pupil most attentive—the parent most willing to send? The plan here proposed, knocks on the head at once, the more than five hundred incorporations contemplated by the School Law, puts your army of surveyors, chain carriers, markers and commissioners at rest, or turns them around to attend to their own business. Dispense with your superintendents, commissioners, trustees and committee men, your assessors and tax gatherers, your hewers and your masons, for building School houses.

No one, it is hoped, will start an objection, that the bounties are to be paid from the treasury. The channel through which the money is paid, is a matter of not the least interest. In either case the tax is raised off the people. If from the treasury, but one set of accounting officers; if according to the present School Law, there will be hundreds.

FRANKLIN.

An exchange paper says, "that on a casual view of the world, it appears as if there were a great number of souls originally made, and destined for human bodies; but that in the distribution of them, some got three or four, and some none at all."

THE CAUCUS AT HARRISBURG.

The friends of Henry Clay, those not initiated into the mysteries of policy, and the chicanery of designing and artful partisans—those who, with unsophisticated honesty, repose implicit confidence in the majority of numbers—have been most woefully deceived by the nomination at Harrisburg. Scarcely ever have we witnessed such sincere regrets, attended with such bitter revivings, as is manifested by the Whigs of the city; they feel that they have been sat upon in judgment, by a tribunal which has disregarded the integrity of rule and system, and which has had the audacity by a trick of intrigue, to pass a sentence hostile to the evidence produced, and doom them to a fate on which they look and shudder with a repugnance they have no desire to conceal.

We are disposed to throw a little light on this subject, observing that the particulars are avoided by the press of the opposition. As we have before stated, Mr. Clay had beyond all doubt a clear majority of individual adherents in the convention, and aware of this fact, when the Harrison men proposed the committee of three from each delegation, Reverdy Johnson promptly objected, and urged an immediate vote in open convention *per capita*. By such a vote, however, it was too evident that Mr. Clay would beat the field, as soon as the first ballot should exhibit sufficient cause to drop Scott.

During the pending question, and the obvious difficulty of effecting a unity of feeling, the Harrisburg caucus, and found that they could get New York, New Hampshire and Michigan, from Scott, by the delegation committee scheme, which was, therefore, urged again, and made palatable by a proposition that the nomination should be informal until the definite action of the Convention should sanction the decision. This plan was at length adopted, and the result was, after many ballottings, a clear majority for Harrison. The form of proceeding appears to have been an appointment of three from each State delegation, the majority of the three to be supposed to carry the constitutional, electoral vote of the State; thus completely disarranging the customary and only ostensibly honest plan to be pursued. The result of this balloting gave to

HARRISON.

New York	42
Pennsylvania	30
Ohio	21
Indiana	9
Illinois	5
Massachusetts	14
Vermont	7
Maine	10
New Hampshire	3
Michigan	7
	148

CLAY.

Rhode Island	4
Delaware	3
Maryland	10
Virginia	23
North Carolina	15
Alabama	7
Mississippi	4
Louisiana	5
Kentucky	15
Missouri	4
	90

SCOTT.

New Jersey	8
Connecticut	8
	16

This result was communicated to the Convention, and being a clear majority, with all the difficulties before them of their inharmonious and irreconcilable preferences, there was no alternative but to make a formal unanimity, by recommending Gen. Harrison to the support of the Whig party, without taking a vote of the whole body at all.—Thus, in the absence of such a system as should characterize such an assembly, stratagem triumphed, and the friends of Mr. Clay chap-fallen, discomfited and out-generalled returned to their homes to give the best account they could of themselves and their acts, to their constituents. So ends the chapter.

From the Ohio Statesman.

BIDDLE'S BANK IN EUROPE.

Some of the London Journals are very severe on this Bank, and the impression in Europe prevails to a great extent as in this country, that it is bankrupt. The forced loans of Mr. Jaudon are merely putting off the evil day a little longer—in fact they show very conclusively, that its situation is a most precarious one. A bank that should always be a lender, which is the ostensible object of its creation, presents a most lamentable feature of rottenness and bad management, when it has to enter the field of competitors for borrowing money to keep itself from immediate bankruptcy and irreparable disgrace.

Among the foreign news we published yesterday, was a letter from Mr. Jaudon to the London Times, in which he attempted to prop up his credit and ability to meet the demands against him.—In commenting upon this letter, which has received the compliments of the N. Y. Wall-street press, the London Times says:

The fact as stated in the city of Tuesday afternoon, on authority of such a nature as to obtain for it implicit belief, was, that the agent for the Pennsylvania bank had raised money at an enormous rate of interest for the purpose of renewing or taking up bills of exchange falling due in this week. After the public announcement of the stoppage of the bank of Pennsylvania, the real wonder is that the agent should have been able to accomplish such a transaction as this at all. If a quibble is meant upon the word "renewed," then the bearing of the agent's letter will be fully understood, but he must not expect to mislead the merchants of this country by any such evasion, or by attempting to persuade them that there is any difference on the score of credit between the renewal of a bill absolutely, and borrowing money to meet it. But, if not material in that respect, it is of very great consequence to all persons deeply interested in the Philadelphia Bank, that its bills of exchange should not go back under protest, since that might endanger the whole of its funds by the forfeiture of the charter, and hence, there are to be found partisans in this city, who, being already tar involved in its affairs, are willing, at any price, to do that which no strangers would assent to, and incur a further risk to secure ultimately a fair division of the property.

From the Baltimore Post.

"This is no occasion, however, to search into private transactions to find means for a sweeping condemnation of this bank, which has done more mischief both in Europe and America, than ages will serve to set right. For this, its open and notorious acts will suffice, which have been too often adverted to to need repetition. One alone, therefore, shall now be mentioned, which is the short career of the bank under the present charter, which was granted, if we recollect right, in 1835, and the capital was then stated at \$35,000,000, or £7,000,000, yet the bank stopped payment in 1837; renewed; became a borrower of money all over Europe and America, at rates varying from six to 24 per cent; and has again stopped payment in Philadelphia, on the 10th of October last. If people are in a state of any impression from facts like these, they must be left to their fate, and can receive no benefit from any warnings which we can give them."

The shock that American credit has received in Europe by the conduct of Biddle and his bank, will tend to sink the character of our people for shrewdness and financial knowledge; and the sudden check it has produced upon business, and the panic and derangement in the currency, that has necessarily followed, comes with a powerful force upon the whole country at this time. Every man—every branch of business feels it, and suffers more or less from its causes. But when people suffer such an arch enemy to control the currency of a country, they must expect its fearful consequences to follow.

PROSPECTS.

The New York Courier and Enquirer—had authority on almost all subjects—makes the following estimate of the probable result of the next Presidential election:

HARRISON.

Massachusetts	14
Vermont	7
Connecticut	8
Rhode Island	4
New York	42
New Jersey	8
Maryland	10
Delaware	3
Ohio	21
Kentucky	15
Indiana	9
Louisiana	5
Illinois	5
Michigan	3
	154

VAN BUREN.

Maine	10
New Hampshire	7
Virginia	23
North Carolina	15
South Carolina	11
Georgia	11
Tennessee	15
Mississippi	4
Alabama	7
Missouri	4
Arkansas	3
	110

Pennsylvania, (doubtful,) 30

The votes conceded to Mr. Van Buren, amount to 110

In addition, he will probably obtain those of
Michigan, 3
Illinois, 5
Louisiana, 5
Indiana, 9
Kentucky, 15
Ohio, 21
Delaware, 3
Maryland, 10
New Jersey, 8
New York, 42
Massachusetts, 14
Pennsylvania, 30

To General Harrison we concede the votes of
Vermont, 7
And we may admit two States are doubtful,
Connecticut, 8
Rhode Island, 4

This estimate will be viewed after the election as having been made on much better data than that of the Courier and Enquirer. No dispassionate and experienced politician can doubt that Mr. Van Buren will be re-elected by an immense majority. Causes are now operating which promise the defeat of the Federal party in every State in the Union—Vermont excepted. The specie paying and non-specie paying banks cannot continue to operate harmoniously; and some of the interrogatories of Mr. Sherrod Williams of this State, propounded to Mr. Van Buren—interrogatories which must have received the sanction of Mr. Clay—will have to be answered by Gen. Harrison. The mark must be told. If it was right to interrogate Mr. Van Buren, it must be equally right to interrogate Gen. Harrison. Let him come out and say whether he would veto any bill passed for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia; whether he holds that Congress has any right to legislate on the subject of slavery as it exists in the States; whether he concurs in the opinion expressed by Mr. Clay, that the Abolitionists are enemies of the Union—Unionists, whose principles favor servile war, and threaten to drench the land in blood. Let the General answer on these points, and then say whether he is for or against a National Bank, a high Tariff, internal improvements by the General Government, or the appropriation of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to the emancipation of slaves. The people of this country will never vote for any man for President, without understanding his views on the important questions to which we have alluded.—*Lowell Adv.*

A LIE NAILED DOWN.—The Federalists have stated that Kindhook, Mr. Van Buren's birth place, was this year carried by their party by fifty majority. The fact, however, is directly the reverse; that town having been carried by the Democracy by a majority of ninety six; being a gain since last fall, when there was a severely contested election for supervisor, of fifty-four votes. We thus contradict one of those little lies of the Opposition, which they so extensively circulate and which influence no small number of foolish people. The Democratic presses have been very sleepy upon this subject. Why don't they awake? We can tell them that they will have enough to do between this and next fall, if they hope to carry the State.—*Trenton Emporium.*

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

At a meeting of the Democratic party of Lewis county, Ky. held on Saturday, November, 1839, at Richmond, Pa.—

On motion, ABEL BURRIS was called to the Chair, and Wm. Smith appointed Secretary, the object of the meeting was briefly explained by Mr. Burris, whereupon, Thomas Henderson, Josiah Burris, D. J. Carleton, B. Swearingen and J. Hamilton were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

The committee retired for a short time, after which, they returned and reported the following resolutions, which were, after some appropriate and forcible remarks in their support by Mr. Henderson, unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That this meeting has undiminished confidence in the present administration of the General Government, and its able efficient head, MARTIN VAN BUREN and his noble coadjutor, our fellow-citizen Col. R. M. JOHNSON; and that we have with us with pleasure, the gallant and statesman-like conduct that has marked their course, amidst all the conflicting elements of a most unprecedented opposition—and we believe the best interests of our country call for their reelection in 1840, and if successful, will establish the democracy of the country upon its former basis, and scatter the compound of federal whiggery to the four winds.

Resolved, That this meeting views with feelings of deep mortification, the present deranged and embarrassed situation of our State Government, when contrasted with the character of the man which it has fallen from, from the time it has passed into the hands of its present rulers; when we look back a few years and discover that our beloved State was a land of debt, occupying an exalted station, our people prosperous and happy, with a less rate of taxation than any State in the Union—but a low humiliation, when we turn the other side of the picture, and view our situation, since the direction of our State has passed into other hands. Yes, we find it millions in debt, our taxes doubled upon us, a deficiency in our treasury over 42,000 dollars, and the credit of the State sunk at home and abroad. This we humbly conceive, calls aloud to every patriot of Kentucky, to exert his influence to procure a change of our present rulers, bring back our State Government to its republican simplicity, and all will be well. And as a first step upon our part, be it further

Resolved, That we approve of the Democratic Convention, to be held in Frankfort on the 8th of January, for the purpose of selecting candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor, and to fill up an electoral ticket for President and Vice President.

Resolved, That we appoint Thos. Marshall, T. E. Riddin and Joseph Lindsey.

Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretary sign the proceedings of this meeting, and that the editor of the Maysville Monitor be requested to publish the same.

On motion, adjourned.

ABEL BURRIS.

WILLIAM SMITH, Sec'y.

CONSULATE OF THE U. S. A.

MATAMORAS, 10th Nov., 1839.

Sir—I have the honor to inform you that the garrison at Mier, consisting of about 600 troops, under the command of Col. Paron, was attacked and taken on the 1st inst. by some 300 Texans, in conjunction with a party of Mexican Federalists. The particulars of the action have not been made public at this place. It is ascertained, however, that Col. Paron, after an obstinate resistance, was compelled to surrender at discretion, and that the town remains in the possession of the assailants, who display the Texian flag triumphantly above its walls. It appears, moreover, that the Texans and Federalists have also taken Guerrero, Camargo and Reynosa; and very serious apprehensions are entertained by the citizens of this place that they will promptly organize a sufficient force to make a formidable attack upon the city. There are not over 1200 effective troops here under General Canizales, commander-in-chief of the Northern Division, who published an animated proclamation to his soldiers on the 7th instant, with reference to the existing hostilities, and who is now making active preparations for a vigorous defence. The Prefecto and Alcalde have likewise issued similar proclamations to the inhabitants of the Department, copies of which are herewith transmitted for the information of those concerned in the trade with this port. Considerable excitement prevails in this city on account of the recent invasion. All intercourse with the northern departments is effectually suspended, and business of every description completely paralyzed by reason of these military operations.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
D. W. SMITH.

To DENIS PRIER, Esq.

Collector of the Customs, New Orleans.

CANADA.—We find the following among the correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser, under date of Montreal, Dec. 7. It communicates much in a brief space:

"I understand that Government have determined to keep this country as long as they can. They have expended large sums within the last year—£30,000 for barracks at St. John's—£15,000 or £20,000 for barracks at Chambly, and also at Lacapric—this winter Lord John Russell will introduce a bill in the House of Commons to encourage the emigration of military settlers, who are to have farms given them along the whole line of frontier. They will be formed into battalions, and will have officers, and be allowed out to drill once or twice a week, and receive some pay and rations, I believe. By this arrangement, a small body of troops only will be required in the country."

Militia settlers will, for a few years, be sent to the Government of England; but will, in the sequel, form an important portion of the British garrison of Canada. Men cannot settle with the Republic on our northern frontier, without incurring free principles.

A contest in England in reference to Canada is not only probable, but occurs to us to be inevitable. A successful rebellion there will, right or wrong, be attributed to this country. What, then, should be our policy? Ought we not, instead of contemplating a distribution of the national revenue among the States, to be erecting and strengthening fortified cities, increasing the navy, providing arms for the militia, &c. &c. No wonder we shall be compelled to erect a great mass of the seas, and we cannot afford to prepare for the conflict too soon.—*Lowell Adv.*

FROM TEXAS.

By the steamer Columbia, arrived here yesterday, we have received Houston papers to the 5th December, and Galveston to the 7th, from which we have made the following extracts.—*Louisianian.*

GALVESTON, Dec. 7.

The latest accounts from North Mexico, state that Col. Ross is now marching through the country at the head of about 2,000 men, having already taken two towns and about 300 prisoners. The federalists recommended the indiscriminate slaughter of the prisoners, to which Col. R. objected.—They all then joined his ranks. The federalists were rising in Durango, and were expected to rally under the standard of Ross.

Houston, Dec. 5

An expedition, we understand, will soon leave Austin for the higher waters of the Colorado.—The object appears to be to chastise the Comanches and explore the country. We trust both objects will be fully accomplished.

The apprehension of trouble with the Cherokees on the borders of Arkansas, seems to have subsided, and the difficulties will doubtless be adjusted without recourse to arms.

From all parts of the country we understand that the crops have been abundant this season. On the Brazos the cotton crop has been remarkably good, and the corn there and on the Red River never yielded more plentifully. Notwithstanding the large amount of corn raised this season, it will all be required to support the increased emigration to the country.

We are pleased to learn, that much unanimity and good feeling prevails among the members of both Houses of Congress. A disposition of forbearance, and a desire to promote the great interests of the country, seems generally to actuate the members of both Houses. Economy will be the prevailing order of the day during this session. The prices of provisions and all imported articles, are extravagantly high, at the new city of Austin. The board at the hotels is four dollars a day, or one hundred and twenty dollars a month! Four dollars a day is charged for "horse keeping." Flour is from sixty to eighty dollars a barrel. Fowl—two dollars a pair, and other articles proportionably high.

The way the Mississippi Banks buy Cotton.—During the present week, agents of at least one of the Natchez Banks have bought Cotton in our streets, and paid eleven cents and a half per pound for a quality of staple, which was sold one week ago at New Orleans for seven cents per pound.—This is proved by specimens of the cotton sold last Saturday in New Orleans for seven cents, having been sent up to commission houses here. The agents of the Natchez Banks paid the eleven and a half cents, to be sure, in their long post notes, and the New Orleans buyers paid in paper from five to eight per cent below specie.

Let some should think that our Banks are making a ruinous speculation, we shall briefly prove that they will be gainers (although somebody must be losers), by buying cotton at a price so much above the general market quotations. The Mississippi Banks pay indeed nominally better than one third more than the New Orleans buyers do; but the banks are to set their extra price back, by buying up their own paper, which they pay out for cotton—and they will buy it up with the proceeds of the cotton they have purchased at a discount of more than thirty-three per cent, which will make it a safe transaction for these less corporations; the slave will be benefited on the holders of the discredited and depreciated post notes.

Mississippi will indeed be a prosperous and happy State, when her banks shall cease to create their capital in many instances, and always relieve themselves from the effects of their bad loans, bad management, and other losses by the gains accruing to them, filched from the people at large, by the swindling process of depreciation.—*Natchez Free Trader.*

More Lynching.—The Southern (Mis.) Sun of the 19th ultimo, says:

"Cooke and Carter, who were confined in the jail of Scott county for murder, have been taken by force from prison by some of the citizens of that county, and hung! It will be recollected that they once made their escape from that jail, and were re-taken. They were brought to Rankin county two or three weeks since for trial, but recommended for want of some testimony. The people have taken the law into their own hands, and executed them without a trial."

Well, then, "the people" have made themselves guilty of precisely the same crime as that with which the persons executed were charged. Such atrocities as this are the consequence, doubtless, of the lenity with which assassins and murderers of all grades are treated by legal tribunals in nearly every part of this country. But we have here no palliations for mob murders under pretence of justice. No man is safe where an infuriated multitude dares thus to trample on the laws. To be suspected, is to be condemned and executed. Such brutalities are sickening to think upon, and form the foulest blot on the fair fame of the nation. The advocates of lynching, under any circumstances, may here see where the doctrine must inevitably lead.—*Pennsylvanian.*

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

ROBERT R. REID, to be Governor of the Territory of Florida, in the place of Richard K. Call, suspended.

L. T. PRASE, Receiver of Public Moneys, at Green Bay, Wisconsin, vice Thomas Lee removed.

JOHN GOODE, Receiver of Public Moneys, at Marion, Ohio, vice David E. Owen, resigned.

ANTHONY J. BLECKER, of the city of New York, to be Marshal of the United States for the southern district of New York, in the place of Wm C. H. Waddell, whose commission will expire on the 15th inst.

JOHN PETTIT, to be Attorney of the United States for the district of Indiana, in the place of Tighman A. Howard, resigned.

EFFECTS OF CHARCOAL.

A physician was called in yesterday to see a person who, upon the doctor's first entering the room, was unconscious of his situation. The doctor for a moment could not divine the cause of his illness, until he felt a strange sensation come over himself. He immediately cast his eyes around the room, and in one corner observed a round pan in which was burning charcoal. On per-

ceiving it, he immediately opened the windows and doors, when the patient recovered in a few moments.

The effect upon a person of burning charcoal in a close room, is said to be most peculiar. The first sensation is a kind of agreeable stupor—a disposition to move, and yet a stronger inclination to sit still. Then again a pleasant laziness comes over the whole system; a consciousness that there is something wrong, and yet laziness prevents inquiry into the cause until it is too late, and the body falls down or swoons away senseless and lifeless, without being aware even of its fate.

Balt. Clipper.

CUTE TRICK.—The New York Whig says:—The little news boys, determined not to be behind-hand, hit on the following expedient to turn a penny. Knowing the New York folks had copies of the Message of 1838 on hand, the little rogues purchased them under pretence of using them for wrapping paper, and hawked them about the city early yesterday morning as the veritable Message, and thousands were thus got rid of. The Commercial says that one of the lads succeeded in disposing of twelve dollars' worth before the cheat was discovered, and the sale stopped. What is more amusing still, is the fact, that this antiquated document has gone to Europe in the pocket which sailed this morning!

Catching Old Birds with Chaff.—The Journal says Mr. Clay is to be President in 1841! Harrison is only used, then, as a *Stool Pigeon*, to keep the opposition ranks together until 1841! We pity the old General and his duped friends.—*Ohio Statesman.*

MARRIED.—On Tuesday, the 7th inst., by the Rev. Jas. Leake, Mr. JAMES D. DRAKE to Miss MARY D. HOAGLAND, both of this city.

—On Sunday, the 29th of December, 1839, by Dr. C. W. Cloud, Mr. RICHARD PERKINS to Miss ELIZABETH EADS.

—By the same, on Tuesday the 31st. Mr. LEVI KERRER to Miss VIRGINIA C. HUNDEY.

—In New-Year's morning, by Rev. Dr. Fishhook, Mr. CYPRIAN CLAY, Printer, to Miss LUCY DIA FUDOR, both of this city.—A new year has commenced a new epoch of their lives. May the joys and pleasures of a new year's day attend them throughout their journey of life.

DIED.—In Burlington, Iowa Territory, on the 7th instant, Mr. WILLIAM DOLAN, Jr., formerly of this city.

HOUSE AND LOT For Sale.

I WISH to sell the interest I hold in the HOUSE and LOT I now occupy on Main street, above Mr. Redd's Factory. The house is well calculated for a moderate sized family, having four rooms on the first, and two on the second floor; a good cellar kitchen, smoke house, and frame stable. I hold a life estate in the property, and would sell it on reasonable terms.

N. L. FINNELL.

Lexington, Jan. 2, 1840—1-tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber returns a thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage he has received from them; and takes this method to inform them that he has this day associated with him his son, John Skillman.

The business will in future be conducted under the firm of A. T. SKILLMAN & SON.

A. T. SKILLMAN.

A. T. Skillman & Son,
Wholesale and Retail Booksellers and Stationers,
Lexington, Kentucky.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they will continue to keep on hand, at the old stand, a general assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, School and Miscellaneous books, stationery, Music, Musical instruments, &c., at wholesale and retail, which they will sell very low for cash. They will receive regularly the new works in the various departments of literature, as they issue from the press.

Lexington, Jan. 1, 1840—1-tf

FARMERS' REGISTER, AND WESTERN SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.

The publication of a Newspaper, under the above title will be commenced in Lexington, Ky. about the 15th January, 1840. It will be printed on a fine imperial sheet, quarto form, at \$2 50, paid in advance, or \$3 00 when not paid in advance. The paper will be devoted to AGRICULTURE, SPORTS OF THE FIELD, GENERAL INTELLIGENCE, &c. &c.

AGENTS.

Georgetown—JEFFERSON T. CRAIG, and BENJAMIN W. FINNELL.

Nashville—JOHN McKEEN & Dr. W. S. HOOD.

Cynthiana—A. BROADWELL.

Paris—CHAS. H. TALBOT.

Winchester—HARROW & JONES and Dr. L. B. YKATES.

Colony—Dr. CHAS. CO. & LARRY SAWYER.

Walnut Valley, Clarke Co.—JOHN NELSON.

Mount Vernon—Dr. CALDWELL & W. T. REIN.

Franklin—JESSE KINSEAD & WM. BROWN, Jr.

Danville—P. M. & SAMUEL DAVENPORT.

Harroburg—J. P. RANDALL.

Crab Orchard—H. W. FARRIS & S. O. MIDDLETON.

Milroy—S. E. BERTON.

Athens—Post Master.

Richmond—Post Master.

Agents will be named in the paper for other places as soon as I can ascertain who will act as such. 10 per cent. commission allowed on all money collected and remitted by Agents.

N. L. FINNELL.

Lexington, Jan. 1, 1840

PHOENIX STABLES.

THE subscriber having leased of Mr. BRENNAN for a term of years, the above Stables, informs the public that he has had them completely and thoroughly repaired, and is now prepared to keep horses in a manner that shall not be surpassed at any stables in the state. Horses will be kept by the day, week or year. He will also keep horses to hire.

A GOOD HACK will be kept at the Stables for the use of the House.

He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges his best exertions to deserve it.

W. M. BRASFELD.

Lexington, Jan. 1, 1840.

Mules for Sale.

I HAVE for sale 32 MULES, sucklings, yearlings and two year olds, which I will sell low for cash, or on credit.

JOHN P. BOWMAN.

Dec. 3, 1839—19-1m

The Grand Real Estate Lottery.
OF PROPERTY SITUATED IN NEW ORLEANS.
Which was announced to be drawn in Florida, will, according to advice just received from the Managers and by authority of the State of Louisiana, be drawn in the City of New Orleans, in the Rotunda of the City Exchange.

As the folding of the Number, and putting them in the Wheel will take some time, Tickets will remain on sale for a short time longer, at the office of SYLVES & CO., Sole Agents, 151 Broadway, N. Y.

Our agents throughout the Union will cause the above to be inserted in every one of the newspapers of their respective residences, and charge the expenses in account.

Dec. 5, 39—49-1t

School for Young Ladies.

THE REV. E. WINTHROP AND LADY, (formerly Miss ANDREWS,) would inform their friends and the public, that, after the Christmas vacation, they will again open their School, on Monday the 30th of Dec. mber, at the large and commodious rooms next door to the Episcopal Church.

Terms.—French and Ancient Languages, (for each Language,) per quarter of 11 weeks, \$5 00
English Branches, and all kinds of needle work, 5 00
Drawing and Painting, 5 00
Vocal and Instrumental Music, 16 00
Tuition payable in the middle of each quarter.

Mr. W., grateful for the patronage which he has already received from his fellow-citizens, would refer those with whom he is not personally acquainted, to the following testimonial, which he has lately received from President Day, Professor Sullivan, and other gentlemen connected with Yale College, and which he presumes will be entirely satisfactory.

"The Rev. EDWARD WINTHROP, who was graduated at this College in 1831, sustained here a fair character, and was one of the most distinguished in his class, for talents, assiduous application, ardor in the pursuit of knowledge, and attainments in literature and science. Since he was graduated, he has been most of the time, removed from our immediate observation, though we have frequently heard, from a distance, of his continued success in literary and professional pursuits."

(Signed) JEREMIAH DAY,
B. STILLMAN,
J. L. KINGSLEY,
C. A. GO DRICIL

Yale College, Nov. 22d, 1839.
December 26, 1839—52-6t

Mr. Benjamin F. Wright,

TAKE NOTICE, that we will attend at the law office of R. French and B. J. Peters, in the town of Mount Sterling, Montgomery county Kentucky, on the 14th day of February 1840, for the purpose of taking the deposition of Peter G. Tucker, Robert T. Smith, and Hawley Smith, and others to be used and read as evidence on the trial of a certain suit, in chancery, now pending and undetermined in the Montgomery Circuit Court; wherein we are complainants, and you and others are defendants, and shall adjourn from day to day till the same is completed, at which time and place you can attend.

SAMUEL D. EVERETT & CATLETT G. RICHARDSON,
By French & Peters, their Attorneys.
December 26, 1839—52-1t

DR. DAVID WALKER respectfully informs the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has located himself permanently in Lexington, and will attend with promptness and fidelity to all calls in his profession. He may be found at Dr. W. Deoley's Shop.

April 17, 1839. 16-1t

John W. Russell's Creditors

ARE hereby notified that I will sit as Commissioner to audit and take proof as to claims against said Russell's estate, every day at my office in Lexington, from the 6th day of January until the 1st February next. Persons having claims against said estate, must prove them as above, or they will be barred.

H. L. BODLEY, Com'r.

December 13, 1839—50-3t

Likely Young Negroes for Sale.

FOR SALE, Five likely young Negroes, on a credit of six months, satisfactorily secured. 2 men, 29, and 22 years old, 1 boy 5 years old, and a woman, and boy child 2 years old.

Enquire of the Printer, J. R. Sloan, or JOHN BRENNAN.

Lexington, December 13, 1839—50-4t



Fayette Fashionable Cabinet & Chair Warehouse.

1st and 2nd Stories—No. 17, East Main Street, LEXINGTON, KY.

THANKFUL for the very liberal encouragement I have met with since I commenced the above business, I take this means of informing my customers and the public generally, that having purchased a large and commodious house, suitable for the accommodation and exhibition of the extensive stock of

Cabinet Ware, Chairs, Mattresses, Blinds,

and other articles in my line, which it is my determination to keep constantly in store, I am now prepared to offer the greatest inducement to those who favor me with calls. I am permanently fixed in Lexington, and I am confident I can give entire satisfaction to purchasers. The stock at present on hand consists in part of

Splendid Spring-seat Sofas, Mahogany Bureaus,

Sideboards, Secretaries, Wardrobes, P. & Dressing Tables, with and without Marble Tops.

The assortment of CHAIRS is very large, and various in style and quality, and at reduced prices. I will fill in the most speedy manner possible, all orders of the above named articles, as well as every thing pertaining to the FURNISHING BUSINESS; besides which, I have VERETIAN BLINDS, of the most approved style at moderate prices.

Furniture delivered in all parts of the city without charge to the purchaser.

Funeral calls will meet prompt attention.

In the second story of my establishment I keep every variety of the finest finished Furniture, and I solicit a call from the public whenever they wish to buy or not.

JAMES G. MATTERS.

March 21, 1839—12-1t

New Book Store.

THE undersigned having purchased of Mr. J. H. Rice his entire stock of BOOKS, would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. They will at all times keep on hand a supply of Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Works, Stationery, &c.

R. H. GATEWOOD,
J. P. MEGOWAN.

Lexington, Nov. 21, 1839—47-3m

CLOTHING STORE.

THE undersigned, having purchased the entire stock of GOODS & CLOTHING of Frederick S. Butt, begs leave to inform the public that he designs continuing the above business in the Old Stand, where he hopes, by unremitting attention to business, to receive a portion of patronage. He has on hand, just from the Eastern market, a superior lot of

Cloths, Cassimeres and Clothing,

together with all the articles necessary for a gentleman's outfit.

CHRISTIAN KENSEL.
P. S.—Those indebted to F. S. Butt, by note and account, will please call and settle immediately, with Nov. 7, 1839—15-3t.

City Lots in Louisville.

WE have for sale, TWO TOWN LOTS, in the City of Louisville, in a very improving part of the city, which we will sell for cash, or for Dry Goods at fair prices—or a likely negro girl will be taken in part payment. Also, a very superior GRAND ACTION PIANO FORTE, of fine tone and superior workmanship. Apply at our Auction store, HARRIS & CO.

CARRIS & BRADFORD.

Lexington, August 6, 1839.

To Executors, Administrators and Guardians.

THE undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the County Court of Fayette, to settle the accounts of Executors, Administrators and Guardians, will hold a regular meeting for the purpose of making settlements with those who may desire, at the Clerk's office of the County Court, on the first Tuesday of every month.—They will, however, attend at any other time their services may be required.

JEREMIAH KIRTLY,
WALLER RODS,
GEORGE NORTON.

Lexington, August 8, 1839.



LEXINGTON FASHIONABLE & GENERAL FURNITURE ESTABLISHMENT

THANKFUL for the very liberal support which I have received for the last seven years that I have been in business, I would inform my friends and the public, that I still carry on, at my old stand, on Limestone street, 2d door above the Jail, and having an immense large stock of

Furniture, Chais, Blinds, Mattresses, &c.

On hand, of the latest fashions and best quality, prepared for the spring and summer sales, and wishing to increase my business to double what it has been, I have reduced my prices, so that the public have ever been in this city, and I think sufficiently low to compete with any City, if not Eastern City. Call and see, and if I do not sell cheap, then tell me of it. For specimens of my work, I would refer the public to some of the most fashionable houses in the City, and to my extensive Ware house. As usual, I will deliver any thing that I sell any where in the city, in good order, and free of charge.

All kinds of Upholstering will be attended to at the same reduced price.

P. S. I am prepared to attend funeral calls at any hour or place.

April 1, 1839 14-1t

JAS. MARCH.

LEXINGTON HOTEL,

(RECENTLY OCCUPIED BY COL. J. K. SELL)

THE subscriber having taken the above establishment as prepared to accommodate a large number of Boarders and Travellers. The rooms are living to considerable extent refurnished, and several new ones have been added. Every exertion will be made to render this establishment worthy the attention and patronage of the public. The Stables are of the best kind, and will receive particular care and attention.

The notes of good Banks in the Southern States, will be received at par from persons residing in those States.

B. W. TODD.

Lexington, April 12, 1839. 16-1t

Auction & Commission Store

THE undersigned, having re-purchased the goods &c. of Messrs. GAVINS & BOYER, offer their services to the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, as auctioneers. Having a thorough knowledge of the business, they hope by unceasing attention to business, to merit and receive a share of patronage. Goods received on consignment and sold to the best advantage in a short time. We are now and will continue to be well supplied with a good stock of Dry Goods, &c. which we will sell lower than any house in the city.

J. R. BRADFORD & CO.

Lexington, Dec. 5, 1839—49-2m

Observer copy.



KNIGHT ERRAND, Black Knight of Malta, & White Knight of Barcelona.

THREE JACKS, imported into Charleston, S. C. in December, 1837, by Mr. Miller. These Jacks are four years old each, and challenge the United States to produce three of the same age, their equal in size, form and symmetry.

I have in my possession, satisfactory certificates from gentlemen of the first respectability, to prove the performances of these animals.

It is from imported Jacks of this kind, that the Kentuckians raise such fine Mules—say at 1 1/2 years old, they are worth from \$100 to \$150, and not more trouble in raising than a calf at the same age, and from ordinary mares.

The above Jacks are either for sale, or to be farmed out on accommodating terms, by application to the subscriber at Ashville, North Carolina, where the animals can be seen, and satisfactory certificates exhibited.

THOMAS T. PATTON.

Ashville, N. C. Nov. 28, 1839—48-3m

Fresh Teas and Indigo.

75 1/2 Boxes G. P. TEA;
60 6 lb " do
10 half chests, very superior;
5 boxes Black Tea, in pound papers;
4 caskets S. F. INDIGO,
Just received and for sale by

JNO. B. TILFORD,

Nov. 27, 1839—49-4t

Raisins, Prunes and Pine Apple Cheese.

125 WHOLE and Quarter Boxes M. R. RAISINS, fresh and in line order;
20 Boxes PINE APPLE CHEESE;
5 Cases Fresh PRUNES;
30 boxes Crystallized FRUITS, assorted;
50 do ROCK CANDY;
Just received and for sale by

JNO. B. TILFORD,

Lexington Nov., 28, 1839—48-1t

Cash for Lard!!

THE subscribers will give the highest price for LARD, delivered to them in Lexington. They will turnish kegs and barrels without charge to those who may wish to make engagements.

For Sale a large quantity of Lard kegs at reduced prices.

CORNWALL & BROTHER.

Lexington, Nov. 7, 1839—45-3m

CITY ELECTION.

AN election for Mayor and three Council

KENTUCKY STEAM HAT FACTORY,

No. 38, West Main Street, corner of Main-Cross St., LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

THE above premises have been fitted up with the most complete assortment of HATS and CAPS, of the most fashionable and durable materials, including the New York and Philadelphia styles, for gentlemen's hats, and for ladies' caps, all of which are offered for cash, or on credit, at prices suited to the times.

Wholesale dealers, or persons who have to furnish a number of hats or caps, will be pleased to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Dec. 26, 1839.—52-3m
P. S.—Just received a few superior HATS for Ladies; also, Gentlemen's BOATS, a very comfortable article for severe cold weather.

Western Emporium.

JUST received, and now open for inspection, at the Western Emporium of Fashion, a large and splendid assortment of Cloths, Cassimere, Vestings, Fancy Articles and Ready Made Clothing of every description, which I selected myself in the Eastern Cities, with great care as to style and quality. The public in general are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves, as great inducements will be held out to those wishing to purchase.

THOMAS HANKIN,
No. 14, W. Main Street.

Lexington, May 2, 1839.
N. B. A splendid assortment of TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, which will be sold Wholesale or Retail, to suit purchasers. The TAILORING BUSINESS is still carried on with neatness and dispatch.

Building Lot for Sale.

A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT, fronting 50 feet on Upper Street, at the corner of Upper and Pine streets, running back 150 feet to Croghan street, being one of the lots sold by Stephens and Winslow, and numbered 5 in their plat of lots sold. Title undisputed.

JOHN M. McALLAN.

Apply to
June 20—51-1f.
George R. McKee,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
LANCASTER, Ky.
WILL attend punctually to all business confided to him in the county of Garrard and the adjoining counties. Collections attended to throughout the State.
June 6, 1839—23-1f.

To Stammerers.

FROM the numerous applications for the cure of STAMMERING, I shall return to Lexington in the course of six weeks, and remain about three or four weeks.

C. H. CHAPMAN.

PETERS' PILLS.

ENTIRELY VEGETABLE.

THESE PILLS have long been known and appreciated for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health, to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

When taken according to the directions accompanying them, they are highly beneficial in the prevention and cure of Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver complaints, Sick Head-ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholera, Female Obstructions, Heartburn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhoea, Flatulence, Trilobular Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping nor debility.

Perhaps no article of the kind has ever been offered to the public, supported by testimonials of a character so decisive, from sources as respectable, or that has given more universal satisfaction.

Hundreds and thousands bless the day they became acquainted with Peters' Vegetable Pills, which, in consequence of their extraordinary goodness, have attained a popularity unprecedented in the history of medicine.

The very circumstance alone, that Physicians in every part of the Union, (but more especially in the Southern States, where they have long been in use) are making free use of them in their practice, speaks volumes in their praise. Add to this, the fact, that all who use, invariably recognize them to their friends, and the testimony in their favor is almost irresistible. As an anti-bilious remedy, and to prevent costiveness, they have no rival. One twenty-five cent box will establish their character, and prove that there is truth even in an advertisement.

More than three millions of boxes of these celebrated Pills have been sold in the United States, since January, 1837.

Prepared by J. PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D., at his institution for the cure of obstinate diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129, literary street, New York.

The Pills are neatly put up in tin boxes, containing 20 and 45 Pills—Price, 25 and 50 cents.

That the public may rest assured of the salutary effect of these Pills, and the truth of the above statements, the following LETTERS FROM MEDICAL GENTLEMEN, of the first respectability are most respectfully submitted.

CLARKSVILLE, Mecklenburg county, Va., Feb. 7, 1837.

Dear Sir:—I embrace this opportunity of expressing to you, my pleasure at the universal success of your Pills in this section of the country. It is a general fact of these who visit your medicine, is a great relief to their fever, but in regard to your Pills, I am firmly persuaded that they are far more efficacious than any other medicine I have ever used.

Very respectfully,

S. H. HARRIS, M. D.

CHARLOTTE, N. C. Jan. 1, 1837.

Dear Sir:—I have made frequent use of your Pills in the incipient stage of the Bilious Fever, and obstinate constipation of the bowels, also in the enlargement of the Spleen, Chronic Diseases of the Liver, Sick Head-ache, General Debility, and in all cases have found them to be very effective.

J. D. BOYD, M. D.

Mecklenburg county, Va. Feb. 7, 1837.
Having used Dr. Peters' Pills in my practice for the last twelve months, I take pleasure in giving my testimony of their good effects in cases of Dyspepsia, Sick Head-ache, Bilious Fever, and other diseases produced by inactivity of the liver. They are a safe and mild aperient, being the best article of the kind I have ever used.

Be careful and enquire for Peters' Vegetable Pills. They are for sale at all the Drug-Stores in Lexington, Ky., and also, by B. A. TCHISON, Nicholasville, by J. D. Smith, in Richmond, by W. A. Alden, in Winchester, by Alexander M. Preston, in Winchester, in Mt. Sterling, by an authorized Agent; and on enquiry, can be had in almost every town and village in the State.
December 26, 1839—52-1y

SELLING OFF

AT COST AND CARRIAGE.

WILLIAM S. CRIBBIE, with a view to raise money, offers his STOCK OF GOODS AT COST AND CARRIAGE, for Cash, either at

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

His STOCK OF GOODS is large, and embraces every variety of Goods usually kept in Dry Goods houses.—Persons wishing bargains, will do well to call soon.

N. B. Those persons indebted to the late firm of Kennard & Milton, will please come forward and make payment immediately.

December 26, 1839—52-4f

W. E. M. L.

NEW AND STUNNING ASSORTMENT OF

Fall and Winter Goods!

D. M. & E. W. CRAIG,

ARE now receiving and opening, at their Store, opposite the Court-House door, an Elegant and extensive stock of carefully selected

Staple & Fancy dry Goods;

Among which will be found, in part, the following desirable articles, viz:

Super blue and black wool and piece dyed CLOTHS, some very fine.

Green, brown and other Fancy Cloths.

Black, green, brown and drab Broad Cloth, Mohair and Flushing Cloths, for Over-Coats, a superior assortment.

Blue, black and fancy colored Cassimere, plain, striped and plaid.

Blue, black, brown, mixed and other fancy Cassimere, plain, striped and plaid.

Satin, Wellington, Valencia, Swansdown and Velvet Vestings, new style.

Woolen, Merino and Cotton Shirts and Drawers.

White, blue, green and red Minkies Blankets; Clay, White and Buff new French Blankets.

Plaid, spotted and plain covered and White Fannels, French and American Prints and Calicoes, Satin, Velvet and Bombazine Stocks, plain and figured;

Linen Bosoms and Collars, new style;

Silk, Gingham and Cotton Umbrellas;

Super Linen Cambric and Silk Handkerchiefs, for ladies and gentlemen;

Zephyr, Crinolene and patterns for fancy work, Darning and knitting Yarns, assorted colors;

Embroidered, figured and plain Muslin de Lanes, Shal-lows and Shal-lows;

Embroidered, figured and plain Satins, Repps, Gros de Nap and Pique Silks;

French, English and German Merinoes,

Adelaide and other Cloths, for ladies cloaks and riding dresses;

Bonnet, Sash and Belt Ribbons, assorted;

A Splendid Assortment of French Needle Work, Such as Capes, Collars, Ruffings, Edgings, insertions and Infants Dresses;

Embroidered, plaid and plain Merino, Cashmere, Camel-hair, Nett and Woollen Shawls and Hdkfs.,

Splendid embroidered Silk Shawls and Mantles;

Black and fancy Kid, Light, Silk, and Mohair Gloves and Mitts, Plain and ribbed Silk, Merino, Lamb's Wool and Mohair Hose and Half Hose,

A superior lot of Trimmings, for ladies dresses and riding habits, such as Fringes, Lace, Buttons, Silk Cord, Braiding, Quilling Shemle Cord, &c.

Gentlemen's superior Outer, Beaver, Nutria, Cooney, Musk rat, and Seal skin CAPS; FUR COLLARS;

A superior lot of Water-Proof and Fine Boots and Shoes,

For Gentlemen and Boys, and a splendid lot of Satin and Lustrous Gaiter Boots and Shoes, Fur lined and Quilted; Bonnets; Travelling Baskets; Pen and Pocket Knives, of Rogers & Wadsworth's make, a superior article.—Also, a large lot of Negro Jeans, Socks, Shoes and Caps, which will be sold at low to manufacturers and farmers; with a great variety of other articles, too tedious to enumerate, which we promise to sell by Wholesale or Retail at very reduced prices.

A general invitation is extended to all purchasers to call and view our Stock—our city patrons and friends are particularly requested not to buy elsewhere, until they have given us a call. To our country friends and customers, we will pledge them that we will sell them Goods as low as any house in the city, and will give the highest market price for all such articles as are commonly bartered for in our line. As we take great pleasure in showing our goods, we wish all to call and examine for themselves.

D. M. & E. W. CRAIG.

September 12, 1839—37-1f

CABINET WARE-ROOM.

I AM, subscriber respect-fully in-

forms his customers and the public generally, that he continues the CABINET MAKING BUSINESS at his old stand on Main-street, immediately opposite the lot on which the Masonic Hall formerly stood, and a few doors below Logan's corner, where all articles in the way of FURNITURE can be had on as good terms as they can be elsewhere procured in the city. He invites all those wishing to purchase articles in his line, to call at his Ware-Room and examine for themselves, as he is determined to sell his furniture at the lowest possible price.

Having provided himself with a FURNITURE AGENT, all articles bought of him will be delivered anywhere in the city, free of charge.

JOSEPH MILWARD.

N. B. I am prepared with a HEARSE, and will attend to Funerals, either in the city or country.

Lexington, Sept. 5, 1839—36-1f

Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

R. OWENS would most respectfully

inform the citizens of Lexington and the public generally, that he is now receiving, and intends to keep constantly on hand, a large assortment of DOUBLE SOLE FRENCH BOOTS—and also a large lot of COLE'S suitable for mounting Cuck-Sole Boots and Shoes. Also, a large assortment of coarse Men's and Children's brogans, all of which he will sell as low for Cash, as any other house in the city. He invites the public to call and examine his stock, as he feels confident they can not be surpassed.

CHARLES OWENS,

Main-street, opposite Brennan's Hotel.

N. B. In addition to his Eastern and French work, he would inform the public that every description of BOOTS and SHOES are manufactured on the shortest notice at most favorable terms.

Lexington, Dec. 13, 1838—50-1f

"WESTERN WORLD" PRINTING OFFICE

FOR SALE.

PRINTING OFFICE offered for sale. It is a very

extensive and complete one, embracing every thing necessary for printing and publishing, in the best style, and in any amount, which may be required, by the business of this country—such as bill-headers, cards, &c. All the materials are newly new, and of the best quality; as may be inferred from the appearance of this paper, and from the many beautiful specimens of Job Printing which are done in the office. And in addition to those already on hand, a handsome lot of new Type, Cuts, &c. are daily expected from Cincinnati. The whole establishment will be sold on the most favorable and accommodating terms—such as to me and place. The purchaser will be desired to comply to the present Advertising and Subscription engagements of the paper; and will be desired to take up all business and circulation, and secured in the possession of the office. It will be seen in the "World," its advertising is very good. Its subscription list is fair, and increasing daily; and one of its excellencies and advantage in it is—they have all paid the cash. The Job Printing patronage will, of course, depend upon the care, promptness, and skill of the mechanical department of the office.

Early applications are desired.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

I WISH to inform the public that I am now receiving

FRESH YORK RIVER OYSTERS every other night, from Baltimore, and shall continue to do so during the season. Having purchased the best and most extensive establishment now occupied by Mr. J. G. Mathers, nearly opposite my present stand, I assure my friends and the public that my accommodations will shortly be extended so as to confer them as they should be.

N. B. PICKLED OYSTERS are likewise kept constantly on hand.

JACOB BLAIN.

Lexington, Dec. 3, 1839—49-1f

BADGER'S PATENT IMPROVED FEATHER RENOVATOR.

THIS valuable invention is superior to all others yet in use, inasmuch as by this machine, old and worn out beds are cleansed and of all the dust and dirt, and the feathers rid of the odors and bad smell which they have accumulated from long use, and restored to their original cleanliness, and elasticity.

Patent Rights for any county north of the Kentucky river, in this State, can be obtained, on good terms, by application at our auction store, Hunt's Row, Lexington, where a model can be examined.

There is no business in which a small capital could be more profitably invested.

CAVINS & BRADFORD.

Lex. Nov. 7, 1839—45-1f

WILLIAM ALLISON,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

RETURNS his thanks for the encouragement here-

before received in the line of his business, and takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he continues the said business on Upper street, between Norton's apothecary shop and the market-house; where he will be always ready to serve customers with work of the best quality. He also announces, that he has lately received a choice supply of Eastern Work, selected for himself, consisting of Boots, Booties and Shoes of every description, being a regular assortment for this market. He would ask his friends and all wishing to be served in his line, to call and examine his stock.

Lexington, July 25, 1839—39-4f.

Umbrella Repairing, &c.

MRS. CATHARINE MARSH, would respectfully

inform her old customers and the public, that she still continues her business of making and repairing Umbrellas, at her old stand, on the corner of Vine & Spring streets. She has on hand a fine stock of heavy silks with other necessary articles for promptly repairing damaged Umbrellas in the best and most lasting manner.

Mrs. Marsh has rooms for the comfortable accommodation of eight BOARDERS, who could be agreeably situated, on good terms. Her residence is so convenient to the Medical Hall, that students might find it advantageous to call and examine her accommodations.

Lex. Oct. 17, 1839—42-1f

New Goods for 1839.

HAWKINS & MORRISON,

ARE receiving and opening at their Store Rooms, No. 27, West Main Street their Fall and Winter supplies of

English, French, India and American DRY GOODS;

Purchased with care and attention, out of the latest arrivals in the Cities of New York and Philadelphia with cash, which enables us to offer them at lower rates than usual. Our friends and the public are respectfully invited to call and examine our goods, before they purchase, as we can assure them our assortment is very complete, and having the power we are determined to sell cheap.

A. F. HAWKINS,

J. G. MORRISON.

September 19, 1839—38-3m

The subscriber earnestly requests those indebted to him, (whose notes and accounts are due) to call and settle, as he is much in need of money.

J. G. MORRISON

NO REMOVED.

Several of my friends and customers had remarked to me, that my store was removed, and I take this method to inform my customers and the public in general, that I continue my store in the same house, one door from the corner of west main and Broadway streets; and have newly received from the east a variety of LACES, RIBBONS, and other goods which I will sell as cheap if not cheaper than ever for cash.

H. WHITE.

Dec. 4, 1839—49-1f

PROSPECTUS

FOR PUBLISHING THE WASHINGTON CITY METROPOLIS—

WEEKLY,

Published by F. S. MYER, and edited by THOS. JEFFERSON SMITH.

THE Metropolis has been published in the City of Washington since last December, three times a week. It is the intention of the publishers to add to their tri-weekly, a WEEKLY PAPER FOR THE COUNTRY.

The weekly will be made up from the tri-weekly, and will contain all the important news of the latter.

The proceedings of Congress, the appointments made by the Government, and all other local information, will be promptly and correctly furnished. It will be put at a low price to give it an extensive circulation, and enable all who can afford to take a newspaper, to receive it.

The necessity of a paper like this, at the seat of Government, must be apparent to all. There being about SEVEN FEDERAL PAPERS published in the District, and only two DEMOCRATIC, viz: *The Globe* and *The Metropolis*. The former being the "organ" of the party, must necessarily be more limited in its remarks than a journal not so connected.

The *Metropolis* has since its commencement endeavored to bring about a reform in the appointment of officers under the General Government, believing that it is, as expressed by the Father of our country, "a suicidal policy to bring a man into any office of consequence, who is a political enemy to the measures which the General Government is pursuing." It will continue to pursue this course, and in the performance of that duty, respectfully, but earnestly, urge upon the President the necessity of removing from offices of consequence, men whose tenets are adverse to those of the Democratic party; believing that their influence upon society is such as to retard the progress of the cause of Democracy.

Many of the lucrative offices at Washington City, are now occupied by those opposed to the Administration, and about two thirds of the subordinate offices are filled by persons of the same opposite political sentiments.—To cause these to be removed and their places filled by the friends of the Administration, will be among the leading objects of the *Metropolis*.

It will continue to support an Independent Treasury against a National Bank or any other banking institution, as the safe depository of the people's money. It will also be an uncompromising opponent of Bank monopolies; or monopolies of any and every kind; of Abolitionism and political Anti-monopoly; and of every species of fanaticism which attempts to connect itself, or identify itself with, the political institutions of the country. A crisis has arisen which is to test the perpetuity of our Republican Government, and it behooves every Democrat to be on the armor of his country's defense to take up the weapons of political warfare, and resist, by all the means of political discussion, of appeals to the intelligence and patriotism of the people, and by a prompt resort to the ballot-box, not only the insidious approaches of the enemies of Democracy, in the form of monopoly, but the giant strides of the enemies of the Union of the States, who are laboring for a severance of the Union by Abolition incendiaries.

It will in all things be as has been; supporting the same principles, and advocating the same cause. It looks to the Democracy, and the Democracy alone for its support. It asks no other aid, and wishes patronage from no other quarter.

TERMS.

No subscriptions will be received where the money is not paid in advance. This rule will be strictly adhered to, as the expense of the paper will not afford it to be issued on any other terms.

Subscribers wishing to club together for the Weekly, can have three copies sent by paying five dollars.

All subscriptions must be paid to the Post Master of the place wherein subscribed, he being by law authorized to remit them free of postage.

Any Post Master, making a remittance for subscribers, will be entitled to a copy of the paper for one year free of charge.

Terms to single subscribers \$2 per annum payable in advance, advertisements at the usual rates. All new advertisements will be inserted, if required, once in the tri-weekly, or as much oftener as the space in that paper may allow. All letters and communications must be addressed to the "Washington City Metropolis," and be post paid, to secure attention. If they enclose remittances, the postage will be charged to those remitting. Subscriptions will also be received for the Tri-Weekly, at \$5 00 per annum, payable in advance.

An early return of subscription paper is particularly requested.

Great Western Manufactory

OF FURNITURE, CHAIRS & SOFAS;

Venetian Blinds, Mattresses, Feather Beds, &c.

No. 15, Hunt's Row,

LEXINGTON, KY.

THE subscriber has taken the house at the West end of Hunt's Row, opposite the Railroad Office, and has fitted it up for a FURNITURE MANUFACTORY; and is now making some of the most fashionable Furniture, Chairs, &c. that is made at the present day. The subscriber has in his employ, some of the best workmen in the United States, and is a practical workman himself. He assures the public that he can Manufacture Furniture as fashionable and as durable as it can be made elsewhere,—my stock is tolerably large. It is useless to enumerate articles, for I can supply my friends and customers with all kinds of Furniture on accommodating terms as any house in the city. I thank I can please the majority of my customers, if he stay durability, and low prices combined together will have the effect.

PAINTING.

I will also fill all orders for Plain, Gold or Ornamental Signs—Landscape Painting on walls or fire boards, in oil or distemper colors—Gilding Picture Frames, together with various kinds of ORNAMENTAL PAINTING as may be wanted. All orders executed with neatness and despatch on the most reasonable terms.

It may be well for the Farmers, Merchants and Citizens generally, to keep an eye to the difference in expense and natural effort on the prosperity of the country by feeding and clothing the mechanics here at home, and those that live East of the Alleghanies. The more figuring and expiring there is done about the matter, the more Bacon, Flour, Corn, Dry Goods, &c. will be sold here amongst us. I will take a few thousand pounds of Bacon and two or three hundred barrels of Corn, in exchange for Furniture by way of experiment.

LEXINGTON, June 20, 1839.

No. 15, Hunt's Row.

Plough Making & Blacksmithing.

THE Subscribers re-

spectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased the well known establishment, formerly belonging to Mr. William Rockhill, and are now prepared to furnish all articles in their line, on short notice. The PLOUGH-MAKING Business will be continued in all its branches, and a good assortment of the latest improved Ploughs kept constantly on hand. Old Ploughs repaired with neatness and despatch.

WM. P. BROWNING,

JOHN HEADLEY,

UNDER THE FIRM OF

BROWNING & HEADLEY.

N. B. We wish to employ a first-rate Plough-Stocker, or Wagon Maker, to whom constant employment will be given. Also—2 or 3 Apprentices in the Smithship, of respectable parentage, and who can come well recommended.

Lex. Sept. 7—53-1f

TO HEMP MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscriber has invented a HEMP HECKLE, which may be put in operation by any power. The Hemp and Tow are put in good order with very little labour. Any person wishing information on the subject are referred to William Alexander near Paris, who has one of my Heckles in operation in the Smithship, of re-

gion. The machinery is simple and durable. Any person endeavoring to make a machine of the above description, without permission, will be treated as they deserve. Communications addressed to the subscriber in Shelbyville, will be promptly attended to.

FOSTER DEMASTERS.

October 4, 1838—40-1f

FAIR NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the late firm of BOWMAN & DUNN, are most respectfully solicited to call and liquidate the same, on or before the 1st day of June next. All persons not complying with the above requisition, may expect to be waited on by an officer on that date.